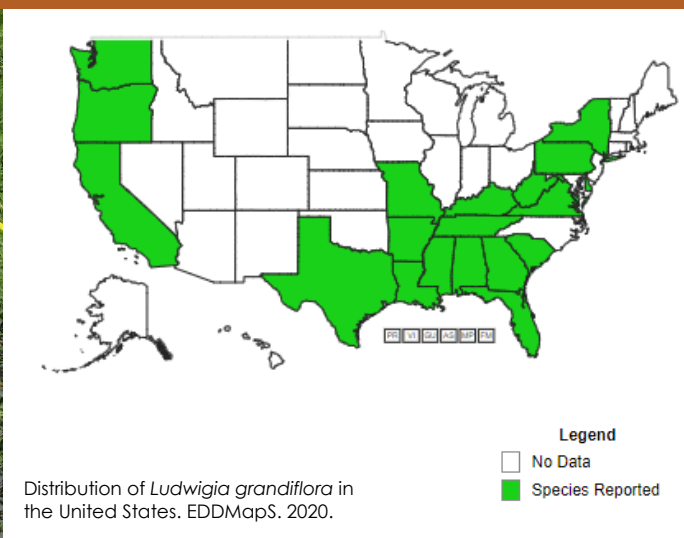


USACE Invasive Plant Species Best Management Practices

Large-Flower Primrose-Willow (*Ludwigia grandiflora*) - Onagraceae (Evening Primrose)



Habitat & Life History

Riparian and aquatic habitats – Native to South & Central America – OBL – Emergent perennial
Reproduces by seed & vegetatively by creeping rhizomes

Integrated Management Strategy Selections

Prevention

Chemical

Biological

Mechanical



PREVENTION

- Early detection & intervention is important to prevent formation of dense mats



CHEMICAL CONTROL

- Herbicides—Minimal literature available; herbicides effective on other species in the genus include 2,4-D, florypyrauxifen-benzyl, flumioxazin, glyphosate, imazamox, imazapyr, triclopyr
- Use-pattern—foliar, most effective on floating/emergent plants
*Refer to product label for specific instructions on rate & use-pattern



BIOLOGICAL CONTROL

- Agent—*Ctenopharyngodon Idella* (Triploid grass carp), nonselective grazer, does not prefer *Ludwigia*, for aquatic tissues only
- Rearing/release—restricted in some US states, purchase from certified hatchery



MECHANICAL CONTROL

- Hand pull, dig roots
- Harvesters & rotavators may be effective in removing large patches



MANAGEMENT SEQUENCING

- Timing of control methods—best option is to execute chemical management in April/May; support with manual/mechanical control throughout growing season
- Monitoring—native plantings in-water & along shorelines
- Niche-filling/Restoration—bank reshaping & reprofiling



COMMENTS

- Regrowth from fragments & seeds limits mechanical control efficacy, potentially contributing to spread & providing only short-term control

